

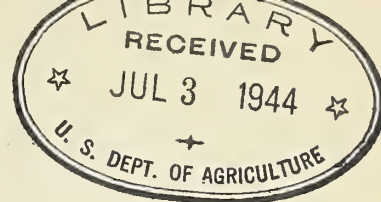
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
Division of Cotton Marketing



Release - 11:00 a.m. C. S. T.

Atlanta, Georgia,
September 8, 1934.

COTTON GRADE AND STAPLE REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 6

A comparison of the cotton grade and staple reports released today by the United States Department of Agriculture for Georgia, Alabama, and Florida for the week ending September 6 reveals the fact that early ginnings in Georgia this season are better than early ginnings in Alabama and Florida in both grade and staple. The reports for Georgia and Alabama are based on samples principally from the southern portions of these States, as gins have not been very active generally in other parts of these States as yet.

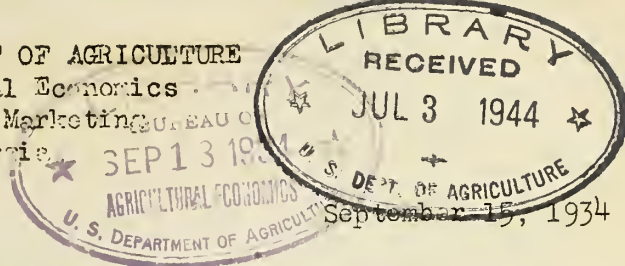
Samples classed this week as representing Georgia ginnings are shown to be about 65 percent Strict Middling and better grades of White and Extra White cotton, compared with 31 percent for Alabama and 30 percent for Florida. For the season to date this quality of cotton, Strict Middling and better grades, comprises about 51 percent of Georgia ginnings, 26 percent of Alabama ginnings, and 42 percent of Florida ginnings.

The staple lengths of 15/16 inch and longer constitute 30 percent of the cotton classed for Georgia this week, while the Florida report shows 21 percent and the Alabama report only 8 percent. The staple length of 7/8 inch predominates this week as heretofore with about 68 percent for Georgia and about 78 percent each for Alabama and Florida. The report for Alabama discloses the fact that about 13 percent of the samples classed this week are shorter than 7/8 inch and thus untenderable on futures contracts.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
Division of Cotton Marketing
Atlanta, Georgia

Release - 11:00 a.m. C.S.T.



COTTON GRADE AND STAPLE REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 13

The weekly grade and staple reports issued today by the Atlanta office of the United States Department of Agriculture showing the quality of cotton ginned for the States of Georgia, Alabama, Florida, and South Carolina disclose a decided change to shorter staple lengths when compared with the reports for last week or with the reports for the corresponding date for last season.

The report for Georgia shows that about 8 percent of the samples from Georgia gins classed this week was shorter than 7/8 inch in comparison with only 2 percent as was reported for last week's ginnings. In Alabama the change is more pronounced with 35 percent of the samples this week being shorter than 7/8 inch against 13 percent for last week and against only about 2 percent for the corresponding week of last season. In Florida this short cotton represents 25 percent of the cotton this week contrasted with about 1 percent last week. The report for South Carolina, which is the first one for this season, also shows the same trend toward shorter lengths. To date this season about 37 percent of the ginnings in South Carolina is reported as 1 inch and longer in contrast with ginnings shown on early reports of last season in which 1 inch and longer was 70 percent or more.

The reports issued by the Atlanta office continue to show good grades. Strict Middling and better grades of White and Extra White cotton comprise 47 percent of Georgia ginnings to date, 37 percent each of Alabama and Florida ginnings, and 39 percent of South Carolina ginnings.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
Division of Cotton Marketing
Atlanta, Georgia



Release - 11:00 a.m. C.S.T.

September 22, 1934

COTTON GRADE AND STAPLE REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 20

The cotton grade and staple reports for Georgia, Alabama, Florida, and South Carolina, issued in Atlanta today, disclose an improvement in both grade and staple length for ginnings this week over ginnings for last week.

Ginnings this week, based on representative samples classed, show that in each ~~one~~ of these States about one-half of the ginnings for this week was Strict Middling and better grades of White and Extra White cotton. Only very small proportions for grades below Middling or for spotted or colored cotton were shown.

The improvement in staple length was evidenced by smaller proportions of cotton shorter than $7/8$ inch this week. In Alabama the untenderable short cotton decreased from 35 percent last week to 27 percent this week, and in Florida the decrease was from 25 percent last week to 4 percent this week.

Ginnings in South Carolina have led other Southeastern States in staple length to date. The report for South Carolina shows that 44 percent of cotton ginned thus far this season has been 1 inch and longer; this compares with 12 percent for Georgia and 4 percent each for Florida and Alabama.

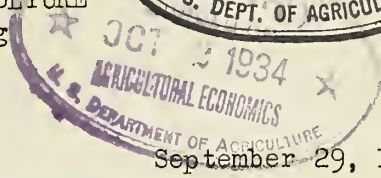
Reports will be issued in Atlanta for North Carolina and Virginia as soon as gins become sufficiently active to afford representative samples.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Cotton Marketing
Atlanta, Georgia



Release - 11:00 a.m. C.S.T.

September 29, 1934

COTTON GRADE AND STAPLE REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 27

The cotton grade and staple reports for Georgia, Alabama, Florida, North Carolina, and South Carolina, issued in Atlanta today continue to show that high grades comprise large proportions of the ginnings in the Southeastern States. Middling and Strict Middling grades of White and Extra White predominate with relatively small proportions of cotton below Middling and also with small proportions of spotted or colored cotton.

The predominant staple length for Georgia, Alabama, and Florida, is 7/8 inch, represented by 62 percent each for Georgia and Alabama and about 75 percent for Florida.

The staple length in greatest proportion in North Carolina, and also in South Carolina, is 1 inch. This length comprises 38 percent of the ginnings thus far in North Carolina and about 33 percent of the ginnings in South Carolina.

Cotton shorter than 7/8 inch, which is untenderable on futures contracts, constitutes about 26 percent of the ginnings in Alabama, about 8 percent in Florida, 6 percent each in Georgia and North Carolina, and only three tenths of 1 percent in South Carolina.

